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--Sixteen Pages--

Recipe for Cuban reforms-first catch your Cubans.

About this time the President-elect would probably like a few days in which to think over and prepare an inaugural address.

Within the next thirty days the country will have read William McKlnley's inaugural address and his proclamation convening a special session of Congress to legislate for prosperity.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's secretary and factotum, Mr. Julius M. B. Palmer, insists as much queen as ever, and on paper. From present appearances she will continue to be a paper queen.

The scheme of pretended reforms pro-Spain is a failure in advance. It is spurned by the Cuban leaders and people with a degree of unanimity which shows they will have independence or ex-

Among the significant celebrations of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was one at where patriotic speeches were made by native Southern Republicans lauding the name and works of the great emancipator.

Judge McKenna, of California, whom the President-elect has selected for his Cabinet, is so good a man that all that his opponents can bring against him is that he is a Catholic and a friend of Archbishop Ireland. That objection does not count.

The people of Indiana generally may well be gratified when Governor Mount speaks as the representative of the State, but its farmers must in a special degree be proud of the farmer Governor when he stands as their spokesman, as he did at the Marquette Club Friday night.

The occasion of the counting of the electoral vote incited several editors to show what a change of 20,000 votes, if distributed among several close States, might have done for the Bryan ticket. What is is of more importance in presidential elections than what might have been.

A New York correspondent has discovered that the purpose of Mrs. Bradley-Martin in giving her famous ball was to break down the barriers which the "Four Hundred" had built around them. This purpose was accomplished by the ball, and now it is the "Fifteen Hundred."

A prominent manufacturer of this city local manufacturers for the purpose of establishing an agency to introduce Indianapolis products in foreign countries. He believes that by co-operative effort an important work could be done in this direction at comparatively little expense.

Last month the money in circulation in the United States was increased \$15,754,288. This was a gain at the rate of \$190,000 000 a year, or about 12 per cent. As the gain in population is not more than 2 per cent a year, if the gain of money in circulation should continue at the rate of last January, it will be six times as great as the gain of

As might be expected, the heavy cut in prices of steel rails and other forms of steel has been followed by a notice of salaries and wages in the Cambria works, which early in November announced an advance. Any cheapness in a great staple which cuts wages, which is the chief factor in such products as iron and steel, is a cheapness to be deplored.

The difficulty with those who advocate schemes by which convict labor may be come entirely unproductive and convicts a burden to the State, is that they ote the significance of official figures, showing that less money was paid for These facts are collected by the chief of the national labor bureau, and for that reason should be trusted.

The railroad which the Russian government is building across Siberia from th Ural mountains to the Pacific ocean will be 3,600 miles long-the longest single line railroad in the world. Connecting with transrussian railways, it will form a continuous track from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, on the Pacific, 7,500 miles in length. When this line shall be completed, the person who is in haste can travel around the world in thirty days.

In an address at the entertainment of the Loyal Legion Friday night President Par-State Normal, said in effect were directing the school sysdiana he would have less cube more of the practical details of the machinery of local government, less science and more of civil governthe duties and rights of citizenship taught in the public schools. The heartily applauded the sentiment. probable the mass of the people of Indiana cordfally approve the views of President Parsons

United States courts. These are the Sutrict and a clerk of each court, but, allowvery large appropriation for the support day! of the federal judiciary.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

It is certainly true that unsettled questions disturb the repose of nations when the unsettled question affects the liberty of a ple fought with heroism and made themof the most odious power in the world. were given: "Fiar department," appear as the allies of Turkey.

breadth. That its people are essentially Greek appears in the fact that the Greek language is generally spoken. The Greeks have always regarded Crete as a part of the power of Turkey, Greece has either symof the Grecian fleet the Cretans could not tions are that this will not be permitted. that Great Britain will gain something by Cretan independence, while Great Britain, to avert any possible danger of a European powers to keep Crete under Turkish rule and prevent its annexation to Greece. National jealousies and suspicion between European governments seem as potent and make the rulers as selfish now as during the era of Napoleon. Turkey, which these same governments occasionally threaten to destroy, because it is an organized outrage great powers in fixing the worst form of slavery upon the brave and Christian people of Crete.

ONE HUNDRED A DAY.

hundred men had given up their lives would

the rate of one hundred a day.

have pierced the hearts of waiting millions, would have deepened the gloom that overrather than hundreds were the victims, but fore the record of the dead was lengthened. terest, bloodiest days of the war that a their pulses stilled forever. Those who did die then were mourned, not alone by their own mothers and sisters and sweethearts duty. sitting in their lonely homes, but by the sympathetic heart of the Nation. They ranked as heroes, as martyrs, as worthy of all honor. They had given up homes and the pursuits of peace for their number escaped the bullets of the enemy, the bursting shells, the starvation prison lege boys, many of them, when they went, they were out of the range of schools in the maturity of experience if not of years, them men by the forcing process. They took up their old life as best they could and with the lack of the preparation and have given them. They labored under certain disadvantages at first on account of his lack, but the soldierly qualities they through and they have made good citizens were equal to their duty in great emergency. They have served their country and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but through all the years since the war the soldier spirit in them has been discernible. Whatever may have happened in the third of a century since, those four years were the greatest of their lives. They were young fought in the war are no longer young, but it is but a fading memory or a vague, far-

And these soldiers are dying, one hundred a day! They are coming to the fullness of freely in their youth are passing now in nature's gentle way. They were patriots they went bravely into the cock of battle praise than those to whom death befell on other, fighting by his side, to be saved. honor is but short. They are going, and as they go the war comes close to them. the lifetime since fades away, and they The sundry civil appropriation bill car- live over again those years that set a seal

a day, they may have assurance that those years and their glories are to grow brighter and should be gratified. For the service that he and his comrades rendered was great. And they are dying, one hundred a

INTELLIGENCE THE FIRST TEST.

To one of those persons who devote themselves to tirades against the nature of the questions propounded in civil-service examinations Police Commissioner Roosevelt, of people. This is illustrated in the case of New York, has made reply in an open letter Crete. Geographically, Crete belongs to of some length, giving samples of the an-Greece, and its people were allied to Greece | swers given by applicants who sought the by all the ties which mold communities into position of policemen and failed to pass. nations. Crete, when the Greeks fought to | One question required the applicant to overthrow Turkish rule, in 1821, failed to i name four of the executive departments of throw off the yoke of the oppressor. Its peo- | the New York municipal government. The selves masters of all the territory outside | Another answered that "paper" was the ers. France. England and Russia, inter- | ten instrument on which the government of rest of the insurrectionary territory, but | campaign, the question, "Into what three put Crete under the viceroy of Egypt. In | branches is the government of the United 1840 the same powers took it from Egypt | States divided?" was answered: "Demoand replaced it under the dominion of its cratic, Republican and Populists." A recent old masters, the Turks, where it has re- | question was: "What is the highest mained ever since, always protesting and | branch of the Executive Department of the frequently attempting to throw off the yoke | United States?" The following answers secession," "the juryman." There were nuas pawns in the game of statecraft, have | merous and original answers to the quesalways intervened to keep the protesting | tion: "Why were July 4 and Feb. 22 made Cretans under the power of Turkey. Now legal holidays?" Some of these answers there are indications that the powers will were: "The day of George Washington's ing peoples ever to go to war. To do the The population of Crete is about 270,000, of of them days the country was freed," and met Mr. Bayard half way and to have which about 70,000 are Mohammedans. Of "Julu Forth was the end of the ware." Sev- | shown a good deal of friendly feeling in Mussulman population consisting of natives original information that Congress consists require constant nursing to keep them whose ancestry embraced the religion of of the President, Vice President, Governor, alive. If they are to be kep' thive Ameri-Mohammed from prudential considerations | senator, mayor, treasurer and subtreasurer. | cans would like to see some of the fine be "to look after his constituents and see that they got good places."

prising than that given by applicants regarding Abraham Lincoln. Several made of Bunker Hill." Another asserted that "Lincoln let the dorkey go fred and was shot by Garfield." Still another said: "Lincoln as much justus as he might have done. Roosevelt says that to most of the poorer people of the city the policeman is the em bodiment of the government itself; that he is an exceptionally well-paid official, in that for the proper discharge of his duties

Still, there are those who ask, with as is required to answer the questions given to do with the duties of a patrolman? Very That is general intelligence, and a man who has not the pension office show. Away back in the the news that in any day's engagement one telligent communities and hold the opinion that Thomas Jefferson or Ballington Booth position requiring any knowledge of official

A FIELD FOR REFORM.

The Forum for February contains an article by Assisant Secretary of State Rockposed to represent the views of the coming camps and the scarcely less fatal hardships | service of the United States is really more ministers abroad have very little to do, but and understand the language of the country to which they are sent, can always find profitable occupation in protecting American business interests, preventing frauds on the revenue, opening up new avenues for trade, etc. This should require the best efforts of bright business men, trained to the duty, and retained and promoted on account of our consuls have very little business appointed, scarcely any attempt has been 'consular pupils," not to exceed twenty-five consuls should be drawn, but the act was passed creating a corps of consular clerks, thirteen in number, to be appointed after mitted to Congress. The theory of the law would eventually become consuls. Assistant

In the thirty-two years since the corps of consular clerks was created, and during which sixty-four clerks have been appointed to it, only eight have been promoted to consulships, and of these one was refused confirmation by the Senate, and another lost his office on a change of administration. At the present time no consular clerk will accept a consulate, preferring to remain with a meager salary of \$1,200 a year (to which, possibly, the consul under whom is serving may add a portion of the unofficial fees collected by him) rather than take the chance of being dropped altogether from the service within a year or so to make room for another man. And so we now have men who have been consular derks at a salary of \$1,200 for twenty years and more, who refuse promotion, who object to frequent transfers to other poststhe very reasonable plea of expense-in whom all ambition to rise is extinct, and who seek only to be undisturbed-a condition of things certainly never dreamt of by the creators of the corps.

This shows that so far as improving the cerned the consular clerk system is a failure. No attempt in that direction can succeed until the standard of admission to the service shall be elevated, the tenure of

tention and promotion for merit adopted. The next administration could render a real public service by inaugurating this reform. administration, but, once fairly begun and the pace set, succeeding administrations would be pretty sure to follow it up.

INTERNATIONAL JOLLYING.

The dinner given Thursday night to Embassador Bayard by the Royal Societies Club of London was complimentary to him personally and not without significance in its strong expressions of friendship for the United States by distinguished Englishmen. Assuming that the expressions are sincere they are creditable to those making them as they are to this country and people. The personal compliments to Mr. Bayard were of less significance, though no doubt very pleasing to him. His service as embassador to the court of St. James has been unique friendly feelings between the British and American peoples rather than between the governments. Mr. Bayard has not shown any aptitude whatever for diplomatic negotiations as international affairs properly so-called, but he has evinced the greatest anxiety through personal and social channels to cultivate good feeling between the two peoples. Latterly he has been entirely ignored in the negotiations between the carried on and settled by other representatives of the two governments, while Mr. Bayard was delivering speech after speech telling Englishmen how much thicker blood is than water and how wicked it would be for the two great English-speak-British people justice they seem to have eral spelled mayor "mair." One gave the response to his efforts, but such sentiments in the early years after the Turkish con- | The applicant seems not to recognize how | speechmaking and assurances of brotherly quest of 1667. The island is 160 miles in large a part of Congress Senator Morgan is. love done by the British embassador to that United States ministers to England were appointed on account of their supposed ability to protect American interests against the wiles and aggressiveness of British statesmanship. Mr. Bayard has devoted his entire time to "jollying" th British people and assuring them that the American people have a profound admira tion for British institutions. If our future embassadors to the court of St. James are to be selected for that sort of work the British government should be given to un derstand that a British embassador will no be persona grata at Washington unless he speeches and addresses for Americans. The jollying should not be all on one side.

A Canton special to the New York Mail and Express says:

It can be stated positively that the Mc-Kinley administration will favor the creation of a special commission by Congress at its extra session to consider the general subject of reform of the currency. The design will be to have this commission make its reports when Congress meets in regular session next December, the idea being that the evidence collected and the recommendations made by the commission will be of practical value to Congress in

formulating legislation upon this subject. Mr. McKinley has stated recently that he expects to call a special session of Congress about March 15. The new tariff bill will be completed before that time, and can probably be passed in thirty days. By the time Congress meets in regular session, in December, the tariff law will probably have been in operation several months, and its effect on the revenues will have been demonstrated. That done, the question of currency reform will be much simplified.

The mayor of New York' has appointed committee of one hundred prominent citi zens to take charge of the exercises incimonument to the city. The ceremony will take place on April 27. In the circular letter sent by the mayor to members of the

The transfer by the Grant Monument Association to the city of the tomb of the illustrious general imposes upon the city a trust in which every citizen should have a proper pride. I am extremely desirous that

the committee should begin its labors at once and perfect with great care the necessary arrangements for so important an General Grant died July 23, 1885. The delay in the completion of the monument has

been unfortunate, but better late than

Relief for Distressed Women.

West Virginia citizen has set a noble

example in practical philanthropy to the bachelors of the country. He read in the papers about the number of destitute people in Chicago and his heart was moved. He was not so much disturbed by the sufferings of the men, and was confident that somebody would look after children, but it brought tears to his eyes to think that there were women in that great cold city who were lacking the comforts of life and could get no work. He, being a prosperous farmer, was in a position to provide plenty of both to one woman, and determined to extend his charitable hand, to say nothing of his heart, in that direction. Thereupon he wrote to the chief of police of Chicago and offered to marry a good woman whom that functionary might select from th ranks of the starving and send to him The chief, who received the letter only a few days or so ago, has not yet had time to look up an eligible woman, but is much pleased with the plan and will at once open a matrimonial bureau in connection with relief work if the example of the West Virginia gentleman is followed extensively. No doubt it will meet with the approval of a large number of gentlemen similarly situated. Nearly every man is of benevolent disposition and is only prevented by his circumstances from carrying out his amiable ideas. Comparatively few, for example, can establish a home or refuge for indigent and helpless women in general, but any man not already provided with a helpmate can marry one specific woman, and to that extent lessen the number to be cared for by the public. It is obvious that if every man would do this the work of charity organizations would be greatly simplified and one of their most troublesome problems solved. If, instead of trying to find are needed, the secretary could run his finger down a list of eligible single men whowoman who presented herself there would

undoubtedly be far less difficulty in making

the views of charity fit with those of the

persons who seek public charity are often

not already provided with husbands it is

reasonable to suppose that they would look

with greater favor upon the prospect of

and his house than in accepting a menial

cumstances, while, as every man knows, courtship involves time and trouble, to say nothing of the chance of disappointment in the end. As for affection, which cannot, of course, be guaranteed by a chief of police or other intermediary, that will come eventually, as readers of that thrilling tale, "He Fell in Love with His Wife," can testify. Indeed, it would be well to have that work at hand in every charitable institution as a means of convincing the skeptical of the benefits of this form of individual benevolence. The West Virginian's example is to be con mended.

The Jews may reasonably be supposed to have as high a regard for the Old Testament as the most orthodox of Christians yet their teachers have no hesitation in classing a part of it as fiction. In a lecture last week on the uses and abuses of the

novel, Rabbi Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, had this to say: There has never been a people without some sort of fiction. Of the ancient histories who can tell where fiction ends and fact begins? Strip your Old Testament of the pure or mixed inventions of the imagnation and you will probably sacrifice upon the altar of historic accuracy all that precedes the records of the patriarchs, even much of the stories of their lives, as well as nuch of the story of Moses. Strip the New l'estament of its fiction and you rob Chrisianity of half its creeds. Remove the books of fiction from the collection of books which constitute the Bible and you will greatly reluce the bulk of your Scriptures; but you will also deprive it of half its charm and worth. The mission of the Bible is to help men along the path of godliness to God Whatever can help it in accomplishing this is acceptable to it, be it truth or fiction. It is the failure of properly grasping the truth that makes so many people accept with little favor the statement that there are books in the Bible that had their origin wholly or in part, in fancy instead of fact -as if truth revealed by the imagination

were less true than that revealed by reason. The following persons have subscribed \$100 each toward a fund to purchase Parks's beautiful statue, "Bacchante," for presentation to the Indianapolis Art Association, viz.: Benjamin Harrson, C. W. Fairbanks, John C. New, A. C. Harris, Allen M. Fletcher and D. M. Parry. Any person who desires to contribute the above or a smaller amount without waiting to be called on can leave his or her name at the Journal office. The opportunity is a rare one for obtaining an exquisitely beautiful work of art, the retention of which in the city will be a source of perpetual pride and pleasure

California is employing her convicts a breaking stone for country roads. The material, fully prepared and delivered on cars, is furnished at 25 cents per ton, and the railroads haul it at bare cost, about 25 cents a ton for moderate distances, so that this superior material for roadmaking is delivered to the counties at a price below the ordinary cost of inferior local material under the most favorable conditions.

The shaddock, otherwise known as grapefruit, is said to have originated in that part of Asia where the Garden of Eden is supposed to have been situated, and some persons go so far as to claim that it was this and not an apple which Eve fed to Adam. The claim has much to support it. Any one who tries for the first time to eat grapefruit will know that it would stick in Adam's throat.

Eastern writers for Eastern periodicals are sometimes very amusing. An article of patronizing tone in Harper's Bazar on "The Woman of the Middle West," speaks of her as a "woman of the plains." A little lesson in geography and a definition of the "middle West" is recommended to the writer before she ventures on further ad-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Quite Worth Considering. "Maud says she doesn't care two cents

"That is no sign she does not think lot of him. Just think how women will fight for bargains that are marked down from \$3.50 to \$3.48."

A Great Bird.

"I wounded a turkey once," said the Unsuspected Liar, "so big that it took five men to hold him." After the usual expressions had been passed around, he continued: "I meant, to hold him after he was

In the Vernacular.

"Will some pupil kindly put into ordinary language the author's phrase, 'it is not the vain rhapsody of an Oriental dream?" asked the teacher of the night school

"Dat ain't no pipe," said the bulletheaded young man in the front row.

How Could He?

She surveyed her lord and master as h lay snoring in the stupor of intoxication, She wrung her hands. "Oh, how can he drink so?" she wailed.

"How can he?" she continued. "Especially when I don't allow him more than a dollar a week out of his salary for spend-

Of the 106 kinds of car couplers enumerated by the United States Interstate-commerce Commission, 78 were in use in 1895 when the number of automatic couplers of all kinds had increased to 408,856 from 80,540

The remarkable peculiarity of the new lark rays, or "critical rays," reported by Prof. E. Friedrich, of Elbing, Prussia, is that photographs by them of the living hand show the bones, while only the flesh is seen if the hand is dead.

The proposed Italian weather observatory on Mont Rosa, at a height of 14,000 feet, will rank fourth in elevation among the world's twenty-seven mountain stations, those of Arequipa, Mont Blanc and Pike's Peak being the only loftier ones.

A test of the purity of metals, rivaling the spectroscope in delicacy, has been pointed out by Prof. J. A. Hennig, who has found that the electrical conductivity of pure metals is immensely increased by intense cold, while the increase in alloys is not more than 10 per cent.

A present of some deer from Queen Vic oria is said to have brought to the French colony of New Caledonia a pest similar to that of the rabbits in Australia and the mongoose in Jamaica. The deer have muttiplied with great rapidity, and now invade the plantations, causing great loss to the A London inventor's driving wheel for

tives. has its circumference mounted on sixteen or more smaller wheels, which strike the ground in succession. It is claimed that a bicycle geared to 150 inches is propelled as easily as an ordinary one geared to 6 inches, a speed of a mile a minute being not difficult Veils are declared by Dr. Casey A. Wood an American specialist, to be a cause of

eve-strain well known to ophthalmogists Experimenting with a dozen typical veils he has found that every kind affects the ability to see distinctly, the most objecttionable being the dotted veil, and the difficulty decreasing with increase in size of the meshes. The least objectionable veils are those without dots, sprays or other figures, but with large, regular meshes made of single threads

A deposit of carbon by electrolysis-that s, in a manner analogous to electrotyping M. N. Fradin, a French electrician. Seeking to verify the statement that carbonic oxide and carbonic acid are evolved on passing a current through sulphuric acid between carbon electrodes, he was led to the conclu sion that the carbon actually dissolves in the acid. As a test of this theory, he plunged in the acid a cathode of platinum. which after a time became coated with compact layer of carbon.

Specimens of artificial gold ore that detaking legal charge of a prosperous man fied detection have been shown to Edinburgh scientific men by Mr. J. C. Johnson position in another woman's home. To be Adelaide, Australia. The discovery, some ears ago, that gold could be deposited from nary pleasures of courtship, but the woman its solution to the metallic state on any suitable base, such as iron sulphide, led Mr. in the case might waive them under the cir-

Johnson to experiment with various commost natural-looking aur ferous quartz from stones that had previously contained no trace of gold. The stone is thoroughly penetrated, the gold being introduced into the

interstices in the most natural forms. Man's limitations in space are not inspiring. Vast as are the distances perceived, in no direct line can he travel more than 25,000 miles, and his north and south range scarcely exceeds 10,000 miles. He can dig into the earth but 3,000 or 4,000 feet, dive into the sea perhaps 100 feet. In altitude, even the moderately wrinkled crust of the earth has a number of points yet unattainable-such as Mounts Everest (29,000 feet) and Dapsang (28,700 feet) in Asia. Zurbriggen, a Swiss guide accompanying an Engish party, has just ascended to the top of Aconcagua (24,000 feet) in the Andes, this being the greatest climb yet accomplished. Even with the utmost possibilities of balloon and flying machine, human efforts must still be confined to a vertical zone of less than ten miles.

The world's submarine cables now number more than thirteen hundred, according to the recent presidential address to the London Institution of Electrical Engineers. They have an aggregate length of 162,000 nautical miles, over half of them being less than five miles long, while eight of them exceed 2,000 miles. They represent a total expenditure of about £40,000,000 about 75 per cent. of which is British cap-A fleet of forty-one repair ships is maintained. The electrician can localize the breaks in a cable closer than the captain can sail his vessel, yet a break on one of the Anglo-American lines cost almost half a million dollars to mend, this being probably the most expensive repair on record. It is possible to transmit nearly fifty words of five letters each penute on the Atlantic cables by an aut

Molasses is now much used

for fattening cattle and sheep, the consumption during the season of 1894-95 having been not less than 100,000 tons. The British consul at Stettin mentions that some difficulties have had to be overcome. Much of the raw molasses sold has less than the 50 per cent, of sugar contained on leaving the original factory, while a more serious matter has been to find a suitable substance to mix with the molasses to counteract the purging effect. Many experimenters now believe that the difficulty arising from injurious salts is met by the addition of a dust or "mull" from mossturf. The advocates of the "molassesmull fodder" claim that it tends to keep the animal in health, gives the skin a glossy appearance, increases the working capacity, increases the production and improves the quality of milk, improves the flavor of meat, and is much cheaper and more economical than any other fat-pro-

A novel photographic printing process has been patented by M. Artique, of Paris. Gelatinized paper is furnished in rolls or sheets, which are sensitized just before use by dipping in a 5 per cent, solution of bichromate of potash. The paper is exposed under the negative in the usual way for a few seconds only. The picture, as in the case of negatives, is invisible until deveiopment, which is brought about by the curious method of pouring over the paper a mixture of sawdust and water. This mixture is used at a temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. If the picture comes out rapidly it has been over-exposed, and development must be retarded by a cooler mixture at about 68 degrees, and if the picture is slow in appearing the temperature may be raised to 85 degrees. When the print is strong and clear, every trace of pichromate is removed by thorough washing. The prints are mellow black in color stated never to fade or deteriorate, and the process offers the advantage to travelers that no chemicals except the bichromate

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"Sam" Jones, the eccentric Georgia evangelist, is to get \$2,000 and his expenses for nis month's revival work in Boston, according to the Transcript

Senator Hoar is one of the best read men in the Senate. Not only this, but his prodigious memory allows him to quote at an instant's notice the verse or passage of prose which he regards as fitting the oc-

The Queen of Portugal perseveres in her medical vocation. She goes regularly to the dispensary for children that she founded. On arriving she dons a nurse's uniform and proceeds to work. The managers are the Daughters of St. Catharine of Siena. John Nicholas Brown has given to the

Providence Public Library Association for the erection of a library building in that city the sum of \$200,000. The announcement of this gift was cabled by Mr. Brown from Europe to his representative in Rhode

Magdalen College, Oxford, has refused to accept a tablet to Gibbon, the historian, who was a student there. Gibbon had a very low opinion of his college, and left on record 140 years ago that life there "stagnated in a round of college business, Tory politics, personal stories, and private scan-

M. Gaston Paris, of the Academie Francaise, has struck a deadly blow against Germany, in declaring that many of Wagner's plots are not German. "Tannhauser" is an Italian legend of the fourteenth century, "Lohengrin" is French, while "Parsifal" and "Tristan," as is well known, are Celtic tales from the King Arthur cycle.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin cites in The Independent some amusing fragments from Longfellow's journal. "As I was standing at my front door this morning," says the " a lady in black came up and asked: 'Is this the house where Longfellow was born?' 'No; he was not born here.' he die here? 'Not yet.' 'Are you Longfellow?' 'I am.' 'I thought you died two

French detectives as well as English watch over the safety of Queen Victoria while she is on the continent. The Empress Eugenie, who has recently been in Paris, is shadowed by a faithful Corsican, who dates from her own dynasty and who is assigned to this duty by President Faure. But the Empress of Austria has a more numerous bodyguard than any other Eu-

Mr. Charles Willard, who recently died in Battle Creek, Mich., bequeathed \$40,000 for a building for the local Young Men's Christian Association, \$40,000 for a public school library building, \$30,000 to endow a chair of Latin and literature in the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, with \$10,000 additional to the college as a fund for the education of poor students, and \$10,000 to the Baptist State Association for home mission

They tell this story of Lord Rosebery, who is a very bad shot: Not long ago he was on the Scotch moors and, having unsuccessfully fired at a covey of birds that rose not more than twenty yards ahead, he "It is strange that none of them fell! I'm positive that some of them must have been struck!" "I dinna doot." returned the keeper, with the usual freedom of his class, "that they were struck wi' astonishment at gettin' off sae easy!'

R. C. Lehmann, writing to the London Telegraph about the Harvard-Princeton football game, said recently: "And what of the brutality? All I can say is that I saw none. Football cannot be a gentle game. A milksop has no part in it in England or America. But the game as I saw, though it was violent and rough, was never brutal. indeed. I cannot hope to see a finer exhibition of courage, strength, and manly endurance, without a trace of meanness, than that which was given by these two teams.

LITERARY NOTES.

Rudvard Kipling has been honored by the English town of Bermondsey. It has a street named Kipling, and a place named Ruvard

In 1869 a Rev. Dr. Crane wrote a tract on popular amusements, in which he said "novel reading has become the vice of the ' and warned his readers and listeners against so evil a habit, so soul-destroying a recreation, as novel reading. His son is Stephen Crane.

Mr. Samuel H. Howe, of Boston, has purchased Longfellow's Wayside Inn. at permanent memorial of the poet, restoring as nearly as possible to the condition it was in when Longfellow wrote the "Tales." Mr. Howe is a descendant of the original owners of the inn.

lishman spent twelve years in a newspaper office, then he burned his boats and turned to novels altogether. He has written ten

Mrs. Nansen, who accompanies her huspand to London, is said to be a harder person to interview than the Pope himself. As

which she dismisses all reporters is said to be, "I know nothing about Nansen."

A monument has been erected at Hanau fairy tales, by the way, would seem to be as lasting a memorial as any one could wish. But advices state that the Hanau monument is intended as a tribute particularly to the philological work of the Messrs. Grimm, concerning which comparatively few persons are informed.

Ruskin and Emerson met at Oxford about twenty-five years ago, and their first impressions of each other were not complimentary. "I found Emerson's mind a to-tal blank," said Ruskin to a friend, "in matters of art." "I found myself wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views. said Emerson; "I wonder such a genius can be possessed of such a devil."

Shortly before her death the author of 'Molly Bawn' had corrected the proofs of ner new novel, "Lovice," which is announced for publication almost immediately, Mrs. Hungerford's short stories in "An Anxious Moment," her latest book, are all interesting-far more interesting than the arge majority of stories that are better written. They are bright, fresh, and occasionally smart, and always full of sympathy, tenderness and human nature,

There has been a symposium in the Westing, and Ouida has contributed to it with some humor. "As there are not more than wo out of every hundred books issued in England," she says, "worth the paper they are printed on, it would be well if the press gave more attention to the two and none at all to the other ninety-eight. * * * 1 think, too, that there should be no anonymous expressions of opinion. Anonymity lends a fictitious importance to journalists, as the wig and gown to an advocate."

Readers of the Atlantic Monthly have been making inquiries about Mr. John Jay Chapman, who has contributed those two admifable papers on Emerson to recent numbers of the magazine. Mr. Chapman is a Harvard man, little past thirty, and now practicing lawyer in New York Shortly after his graduation he did some iterary work, but he turned from it to devote himself exclusively to the law. His papers on Emerson, however, have been so highly praised that he will probably be persuaded to go on with more articles in the

ine of criticism. The London Daily Mail says: "Mr. J. M. Barrie's increasing popularity is made very evident by the fact that since the middle of November last over 120,000 copies of his books have been sold in England and the United States-over 100,000 of these being of 'Sentimental Tommy" and "Margaret Ogilvy" alone. The sale of the latter book, indeed, is only restricted by the difficulty in producing the portrait frontispiece. This etching of Margaret Ogilvy, g printed in Paris, cannot be quickly enough to meet the demand for

Mr. Howells, in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, takes into admiring consideration the books of Mark Twain, and waxes particularly pleasant over "The Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." There are two kinds of fiction that I like almost equally well," he says, "a real novel and a pure romance, and I joyfully accept the Connecticut Yankee as one of the greatest romances ever imagined. shall always like it best of Mark Twain's stories until he writes the real novel which ne has given us the right to expect of him. It is a mighty stroke of poetry, an effect of the happiest daring in its conception, worked out with bold and unsparing fidel-

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A dull remark shines in the shadow of a great name .- E. S. O'Connor.

The surest thing about first love is that it is not likely to be the last.-Puck. You can speak well if your tongue deliver the message of your heart .- John

"He's a poet, isn't he?" "Oh, no. He merely writes verses for a valentine pub-If all the humor of life could only be

known, what a jolly world this would be -Ram's Horn. The dying of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. Life's brightness is gone.—George Eliot.

and the trail of the trade mark is over us. -Henry Watterson. The man who has more money than he knows what to do with is usually conspicuous by not doing it.-Puck.

Honorable poverty is one of the lost arts

The Bradley-Martin ball is over. Now comes the inaugural ball. Then ball.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "I think I catch your drift," remarked

Gilhooly when about a ton of snow fell on him from his neighbor's roof .- Tammany Some of the most dissatisfied wives in the world are those whom their husbands leave

entirely free to do whatever they choose, -Harper's Bazar. Some people with faults are like the robins Lowell speaks of: they eat up your cherries, but you would rather have the

robins than the cherries.-Alice W. Rollins. GROUND HOG DAY HIS SPECIALTY. Belonged to the New School of Jour-

nalism, but Never Knew It. Buffalo Express. An overworked editorial brain on the Omaha World-Herald adds the following information to the stock of human knowl edge: "Only 1,161 days till 1900. This reminds us of an editorial genius who formerly "did" editorials on an Eri-

(Pa.) paper. His specialty was ground hog day. Weeks before that auspicious season arrived he would begin to print paragraphs announcing the date of ground hog day that year, what it signified if the sun shone or failed to shine, and all the side facts about ground hogs, and the procession of the seasons in general. ground hog day articles was amazing, and he always contrived to give the subject an air of importance. It stood on the editorial page as the equal of the tariff or the last legislative scandal. As the great day drew near he would multiply his bulletins. Finally his readers would be informed that "To-morrow will be ground hog day." Next morning the climax o the campaign was reached in the prou announcement that "To-day is ground hog and likely as not the information would be a clean scoop, for zeal always tells in the newspaper the next day there would be a brief reminiscent item to the effect that "Yesterday was ground hog day," and so the matter would lapse into the perspective of time until another year came round

One year he tried to get the "boss" to issue a ground bog day extra, with portraits of the ground hog casting his shadow, sketched on the spot by our own artist, This was before the days of the new journalism, and a too-conservative administration frowned on the scheme. The ground hog man, however, kept up his faithful watch for some years longer, until finally, one ill-fated spring, after making his regupreliminary announcements, he was called out of town on the day before ground hog day, and the paper came out next morning with no aliusion whatever to the subject. He came back to work the day after, but when he discovered the omission he became a changed man. His spirit was broken, and although he was kept on the staff for a long while, his efficiency was gone, and he was just a deadwood warning to other journalists. He belonged to the new journalism and didn't know it.

The Literary Person.

Our kindly and discriminating contemporary, the Critic, gives special value to its latest issue by printing a large number of opinions from the literary men of America relative to the desirability of the arbitration treaty. This is particularly interesting as exhibiting the literary person as a man of affairs and not the unpractical head-inair creature we have been more or less accustomed to meet. As an evidence of the antagonism of the profession of literature to the ordinary details of life, Melville E. Stone, in his capacity of bank president tells a little story. He says that in 1893, when the panic was at its height; when banks were failing and ruin seemed imminent; when bank presidents and directors sat up all night tremblingly awaiting the crash; when newspapers were rushing out extras every hour detailing some new and appalling calamity; when everybody expected the worst every minute, and bustness men could talk of nothing save the peril of the situation; he was sitting in his office one morning, worn in body and sick at heart. The door opened and a wellknown literary man entered the room. The usual salutations were interchanged, and the literary man, taking a chair and looking Mr. Stone searchingly in the face as if to read his innermost thoughts and discover prevarication, said: "Tell me, Mr. Stone there any truth in the rumors that or more creditable books in the last two hear, that there is a slight flurry in financial circles?" And Mr. Stone, like a noble says in telling this story: "How could I dissipate such sweet ingent as that? These are the people who write our novels and lay bare to us the great seto both her husband's polar work and his crets of the universe, the complex prob-personality she professes complete ignor- lems of human nature."